

Forty-Ninth Annual
REPORT

of the

Hawaiian Historical
Society

FOR THE YEAR 1940



Honolulu, Hawaii
Published May, 1941

Forty-Ninth Annual
REPORT

of the

Hawaiian Historical
Society

FOR THE YEAR 1940



Honolulu, Hawaii
Published May, 1941

*The Hawaiian Historical Society is not responsible for the views
expressed by writers who contribute to its proceedings.*

*Contents of this Report
May be Reprinted in
Whole or Part if Credit
is Given to Author and
Society.*

PRINTED BY
PRINTSHOP OF HAWAII COMPANY, LIMITED
HONOLULU, HAWAII
1941

CONTENTS

	Page
Officers and Committees for 1941.....	4
From Manoa to Punahou.....	5
Ethel M. Damon	
An Inside View of the Reign of Lunalilo.....	12
Charles R. Bishop	
Three Letters of William Churchill.....	29
Margaret Titcomb	
The Journal of Nelson Haley, a Whaler.....	40
John Wesley Coulter	
Report of Annual Meeting.....	42
Report of the President.....	46
Report of the Treasurer.....	48
Report of the Librarian.....	49
List of Members.....	51
Kauai Historical Society.....	55
Suggestions for Authors.....	57

PLATE

	To face page
Ka Punahou Plaque.....	5

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS FOR 1941

President.....	RALPH S. KUYKENDALL
Vice-President.....	HON. WALTER F. FREAR
Corresponding Secretary.....	JOHN F. G. STOKES
Recording Secretary.....	MAUDE JONES
Treasurer.....	THOMAS W. ELLIS
Librarian.....	MRS. VIOLET A. SILVERMAN
Trustee until 1942.....	HON. WALTER F. FREAR
Trustee until 1942.....	MAUDE JONES
Trustee until 1942.....	BERNICE JUDD
Trustee until 1943.....	THOMAS W. ELLIS
Trustee until 1943.....	PENROSE C. MORRIS
Trustee until 1943.....	J. TICE PHILLIPS

TRUSTEE, LIBRARY OF HAWAII
C. BRYANT COOPER

COMMITTEES

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Thomas W. Ellis, Chairman
George S. Waterhouse William W. Chamberlain

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Miss Margaret Newman, Chairman
Miss Janet Bell Mrs. Violet A. Silverman

EDITORIAL AND PRINTING COMMITTEE

Miss Bernice Judd, Chairman
Mrs. G. B. Burtnett Albert F. Judd, III

PURCHASING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Violet A. Silverman, Chairman
Thomas Nickerson Victor S. K. Houston

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Miss Maude Jones, Chairman
George T. Lecker Shichiro Watanabe

PROGRAM AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Trustees of the Society

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Henry P. Judd, Chairman
Clifton H. Tracy Arthur C. Alexander



Model of Bronze Plaque given to Punahou School by the Hawaiian Society at its annual meeting, February 26, 1941.

FROM MANOA TO PUNAHOU

By ETHEL M. DAMON

Even during the gusty winds of March it is difficult for anyone standing today at Kawaiahao on grass lawn flecked by the shade of broad spreading trees to picture the blinding clouds of dust which a hundred and twenty years ago, Mrs. Elisha Loomis wrote, flew "all over the plain like snow in the winter." Thatched houses were blown down that year and dust sifted so thick through the grass walls and roof of her own house that Sister Loomis had to take refuge by picking up her babies and running over to the "framed" mission house of close fitting clapboards.

Before the American missionaries had worked in Honolulu three years some of the young mothers, and fathers too, and tiny babes, began to droop so in the constant heat and glare and dust that the green wooded slopes of Manoa valley seemed like a vision of paradise, and almost as far away as heaven too. The floor of the valley was a carpet of growing taro. Kamehameha the Great had commanded one hill at least to be planted to sweet potatoes for his followers. In fact, as late a comer as Thomas Thrum had a boyhood recollection of "old Hawaiians pointing with pardonable pride to this mountain slope once under cultivation." Rolling Potato it was rightly called, though Round Top today, with the old name, Uala Kaa, is limited to a little street at its base.

On the curve of high cliffs at the mauka boundary of Manoa sheer white splashes of waterfall filled pools hidden from the casual eye in recesses where Kaahumanu herself loved to bathe among cool winds and soft air laden with fragrance of *awapuhi* and *maile*. Today one of these little valleys is still alight with blossom and scent of the indigenous white hibiscus. On the north slope of the valley, leading the way for present-day roads and houses, Kaahumanu built a home where she often retired for quietness, she said, and freely moving air. Here she planted choice *lehua* trees and the tiny red Hawaiian hibiscus which still

grew there not so long ago. Her Green Gateway she called this home, Pukaomaomao, through which she looked out over the valley below. Until very recently one could clamber up to the foundation stones of Pukaomaomao, in a little Japanese flower garden above Olopua Street, a short mile mauka of the Waioli Tea Room, and today a thicket of *hau* trees still twists itself protectingly about some of those stones.

Near her own house Kaahumanu kept a thatched room for guests and thither she often called young Mission workers for refreshment and rest. Not far makai her brother, High Chief Kalaimoku, had very early allotted to the Mission the use of farm plots thus noted in its journal of June, 1823: "On Monday the 2d, Krimakoo and the king's mother granted to the brethren three small pieces of land cultivated with taro, potatoes, bananas, melons, &c. and containing nineteen bread-fruit trees, from which they may derive no small portion of the fruit and vegetables needed by the family. They proposed also to build, without delay, a thatched dwelling house for each of the two brethren, and a house for public worship.

"June 6. Several brethren went to see the land, in the back part of Witeete, appropriated, some time since, by Krimakoo, to the use of the mission. It contains two or three acres of upland on the side of the hill called *Uala-kaa* and an acre and half of low taro ground in a well watered valley of 600 acres. On one side of this secluded valley they visited an old *heiaoo*, or place of worship in Tamahamaha's time, consisting now simply of a stone wall from three to six feet thick, and from six to twelve feet high, enclosing a small area about twenty feet square."

Of the four brethren, Chamberlain, Loomis, Blatchely and Bingham, who made this tour, the last records on June 16th: "When we had seen the piece of land appropriated by Kalaimoku or Mr. Pitt to our use, and had given directions to the natives who cultivated the taro on the land, we indulged ourselves with a pleasant bath in a cooling stream that waters the valley, and we returned across a part of the mountain which lies between that place and Honoruru valley." Let us hope that they were far enough mauka to find a good sized pool, for Brother Bingham was very tall and was remarked as the best swimmer of the lot when an earlier sea bath was indulged in from the brig *Thaddeus*

on the voyage out. This Manoa record likewise describes the valley as in the back part of Waikiki which leads one to suppose that Manoa formed the apex of the broad, fan-shaped *ahupuaa* of Waikiki. True to the Hawaiian system based on economic necessities Kalaimoku also granted the Mission a fish pond farther makai near Waikiki which Mr. Chamberlain later speaks of visiting.

On March 5th 1825 Elisha Loomis, the Mission printer, took his family mauka by royal command, and recorded, "A few hours travel brought us [the five miles] to the seat of Kaahumanu at the end of the valley [among] the most picturesque and romantic scenery I have ever beheld. Here it is perpetual Spring. The ground is at all times covered with trees, shrubs and a luxuriant foliage, always green, and the woods enlivened by the sweet notes of birds. . . . The Chiefs received us kindly. . . . Our dinner consisted of mutton, fish, taro, yams and potatoes. After dinner I took a ramble in the woods while Mrs. L. remained to join the females in their weekly prayer meeting." Here a little village grew up in the train of the chiefs.

To this retreat Mr. Loomis came again a few days later for quiet to work on "translating a Catechism from the Tahitian." Hither Mr. Bingham often repaired when ill or at work on translating Bible and hymns. Nearby, Dr. Judd had a "straw hut" which frequently served as a refuge for one family or another.

An animated picture of this woodland retreat is given by the courtly Rev. Charles Stewart whose flowery paragraphs, it is true, were a source of not a little vexation to his more sedate Mission brethren. On revisiting Honolulu in 1829 as chaplain of the U. S. Ship *Vincennes*, Mr. Stewart was charmed anew with the sweep of Manoa views, its grove of crimson blossomed *ohia*, its cool and retired walks, with "as rich a variety of projecting cliff and wild recess, of dripping rocks and mantling foliage, of graceful creeper, pendant shrub, and splendid flower, as Arcadia itself can boast."

Kaahumanu, growing old, longed to make some lasting provision of food and shelter for her friends, the missionaries. High Chief Hoapili suggested the Manoa land called from its spring, Kapunahou, which he had inherited and had given to his

daughter, Liliha on her marriage to Boki, Governor of Oahu. To this transfer to Mr. Bingham and the Mission Liliha objected, but she was overruled by Queen Regent Kaahumanu, whose lightest word was law. And so the transfer took place in 1829, as we find in Hawaiian testimony twenty years later before the Land Commission. In all, the grant comprised some 200 acres, extending mauka of Kahaakea, or Rocky Hill, and considerably makai where were taro patches, fish ponds and salt beds.

Very soon Kaahumanu, who at Mr. Bingham's request became *konohiki* with him of Kapunahou, built thatched cottages near the spring for herself and the Bingham. Then she called upon Kuakini, the governor, to build a long stone wall at the makai boundary. It took years of toil, Mrs. Bingham wrote later, to redeem "it from the Commons, where the flocks and herds of foreigners and natives lawlessly grazed." And a great part of the work was done by members of Kawaiahao Church, of which Mr. Bingham was the first pastor and for the benefit of which the farm was being planted, under supervision of the chiefs and Mrs. Bingham. Her own words best describe that monumental endeavor:

"The wall was brought around, the two great gates fixed in their places, the road worked through the center of the field, the nine or ten acres ploughed. . . . Very much of the labor on the land . . . was gratuitous. To me there was a fitness in that, regarding it, in anticipation at least, as the inheritance of the congregation. The progressive steps were not indeed closely defined, nor was I sanguine that we ourselves would be allowed to see the thing fully carried out. The first two acres, immediately surrounding the house, were somewhat singularly wrought—done by female hands, my own having a share in the service many a toilsome, though pleasant hour. Beginning at the lanai of the house we went onward, with some *hoomanawanui* [patience] indeed, till old walls were levelled, and taro-beds, and deep pits, from which bricks had been made, were raised, and the smooth rich surface of the whole stocked with cane and its entire border planted with bananas."

The story of Punahou is familiar. Not so well known, however, is the relation of Hiram and Sybil Bingham to this "singularly verdant spot" which became their home as a parsonage for their Hawaiian church. In June, 1840, when Mrs. Bingham's

health was so far reduced that only a long sea voyage held any hope for her life, the General Meeting of the Mission voted them a leave of absence for eighteen months. With misgivings for their church, but rallying to the hope of return, they sailed in August amid throngs of native friends whose sad wailing little Lydia Bingham recalled all her life. Mr. Bingham was the bearer of a letter to the American Board, signed by Dr. Judd, requesting permission to try the experiment of a mission boarding school at Punahou. Three years later Mrs. Bingham, in the draft of her long letter just quoted, gives expression to sorrow that the church should not derive the benefits which they had planned; but in all probability this letter, written in very frail health, was never sent to the mission sister, Mrs. Judd, to whom it was begun. Mr. Bingham's attitude toward the change was summed up for those of us who recall the statement of his son, the second Rev. Hiram Bingham, who made it very clear at the Punahou Jubilee in 1891 that during many years of poverty his father never uttered "one single word of regret that he had donated his land to Oahu College," and moreover "were he here today he would not for a moment wish to reconsider his action of former days. He would only rejoice to see this land thus used as it is, as do his heirs today."

But until a few weeks ago not the oldest of us now living had ever seen the first Hiram Bingham's own testimony in his own hand-writing. This letter has lain long unfolded in the vault of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society and only in January 1941 did it come to light. It was written back to the Islands while Mr. Bingham was exerting every effort in New England and adjoining states to gather funds to complete the great stone church at Kawaiahao on which the people of his parish were then toiling. Then, as now, such soliciting of contributions was arduous, and, as will appear in his own words, Mr. Bingham was already trying to meet new conditions by gaining the support of pastor and church from the people themselves and the Punahou lands which had been devoted by their chiefs to that very purpose. In other words, Mr. Bingham was taking the long view of an inevitable change which actually did take place at the withdrawal of the American Board from the Sandwich Islands Mission in 1863.

While still hoping that his wife's health and his own would so improve that they might return to their work at Kawaiahao, Hiram Bingham wrote in the course of a long, brotherly letter:

"New York Feb. 26, 1842.

"To the Members of the Sandwich Islands Mission

" When we come out, we expect to take [daughter] Lydia with us, to help take care of us in our declining days, & to attend the good school at Punahou, where Dr. J. says there has been a 'recent eruption'. No wonder the idea of eruptions follows him still [referring probably to Dr. Judd's peril on Mauna Loa], tho' breaking ground for a Seminary be intended. The wheels of an *Omnibus*, requested by Brother Armstrong, I intend to send or bring

" If it is agreeable to you, I wish the management of the plantation at 'Punahou', the fishing ground and building materials 'makai', fairly granted to me by Gov. & Madam Boki, and confirmed most fully afterwards, by Kaahumanu during her regency, to be left to me when I return and to be faithfully kept in my name till further advice. I fully approve of the founding of a school there; but with the right to the land as I did hold it, to be carefully held in my name. I may derive from it, and from my people the entire support of my family, & thus relieve the Board of expense. I am sorry to hear the 2d crop of cane is lost, and thousands of dollars worth besides in Honolulu, out of the pockets of the poor people for want of sufficient energy somewhere. . . . At any rate I should hope to turn it to good account according to the design of the Grantors, or Donors; & to further in the best manner the cause of our Mission. Should the Mission however differ from my views on good ground, they will not find me querulous, or troublesome. In the multitude of Counsellors, Solomon says, there is safety

"The Blessing of the Lord attend you all forever.

"Your very affectionate brother

H. Bingham."

Fully as significant as this early statement of Mr. Bingham is the following one of which Honolulu has photostat copies. To their great sorrow Mr. and Mrs. Bingham found that very poor health forbade their return to the Islands. In replying to the letter of dismissal Mr. Bingham writes:

"New Haven Oct. 23, 1846.

"Rev. R. Anderson D.D.

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Brother,

"Before I close this, it may be proper to state distinctly, that I consider my connexion with houses and lands at the Sandwich Islands, and with the church & people once under my care there as quietly & entirely closed; though my connexion with the Clerical Association is not dissolved. And should it be possible for me to go again thither to resume the missionary work, I should wish to go as your missionary, and under the same regulations that apply to all the missionaries

Respectfully and affectionately,

Your obliged brother,

H. Bingham."

Would that there were space here to quote several pages of this valuable letter which indicate not only Mr. Bingham's gratitude to the American Board and his appreciation of Mrs. Bingham's very real contribution as his partner, but also much of his dealings with the publishers of his book on the Sandwich Islands Mission.

These are the salient facts with regard to Kaahumanu's gift through the Bingham's to their work for her people. The significant statements made by Mr. Bingham in 1842 have not been used by Mary C. Alexander in her excellent centennial history of Punahou, because the letter was not discovered until after her book had been printed. It seems only right for the Hawaiian Historical Society to contribute this additional side to Punahou's centennial portrait.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE REIGN OF LUNALILO

[Introductory note.—The letters printed below are copied from the originals in the Elisha H. Allen Collection in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The Library of the University of Hawaii has a microfilm copy of the entire Allen Collection, and this copy was used, with the permission of the University, in preparing for publication the letters here presented. Parts of the letters which have been omitted contain only some inconsequential personal references and other details of no historical significance.

A brief statement of the historical setting may be of interest. Kamehameha V died December 11, 1872, without an heir and without having appointed a successor. In the ensuing election by the Legislative Assembly, William Charles Lunalilo was chosen as King and he assumed office on January 8, 1873. The two outstanding episodes of his brief reign were: (1) the effort to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States, as an inducement for which the Hawaiian government offered to cede to the United States the harbor of Pearl River for use as a naval station, an offer which was later withdrawn, as the following letters indicate; (2) the so-called "barracks mutiny" in September, also referred to in the letters. Lunalilo died February 3, 1874.

Charles R. Bishop, writer of the following letters, was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Lunalilo. Elisha H. Allen, to whom the letters were addressed, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii from 1857 to 1877 and was at this time traveling in the United States.

Attention may be called to two other articles which contain important contemporary material on the reign of Lunalilo: (1) "The Reign of Lunalilo and the Election of Kalakaua", in *Report of the Historical Commission of the Territory of Hawaii for the Two Years ending December 31, 1928*, pages 19-38, consisting of extensive extracts from the dispatches of the American Minister, Henry A. Peirce, to Secretary of State Hamilton Fish; (2) "Lunalilo, the Sixth King of Hawaii", by A. Francis Judd, Attorney General in the Cabinet of Lunalilo, in *Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Hawaiian Historical Society for the Year 1935*, pages 27-43, consisting of contemporary letters and a sketch of Lunalilo's life.]

Bishop to Allen,

Honolulu, September 5, 1873.

* * * * *

Mr. Peirce¹ recd. a letter from Washington by the last mail, saying that the members of the Cabinet had been and were absent, so that the question of making a treaty had not been considered, and that it would not be taken up until they should have recd. a map of Pearl River Harbor. Mr Chase failed to

¹ Henry A. Peirce, American Minister.

make a complete photographic copy, and Mr Peirce has had a copy made by an officer of the *Portsmouth*, which will be forwarded by this mail. I regret this delay, for it will be at least two months from this before anything more can be done.

The King has been dangerously sick, and though improving slowly is still very weak. He was imprudent and took a severe cold which affected the pleura and right lung. When he recovers his appetite I think he will improve rapidly. We are anxious for his recovery, so that we may have the Succession provided for. Of course we hope that he may live many years; and if he would always be careful, there seems to be no reason why he should not live to be an old man. It is, as you know, very important to avoid another *election* of a Sovereign. He continued to receive Joe Carter frequently until he was taken sick; and that fact strengthens the impression that he is not heartily in favor of reciprocity *with any cession of territory*; and accounts for the other fact, that many prominent natives who have usually made the King's wishes their own, or apparently so, have spoken against cession. But if we can make a treaty, that may all be changed perhaps; and it seems probable that any treaty that the President will approve of will be ratified by Congress.

I am glad to hear that Genl. Schofield² still talks favorably, and I hope that he may be called to Washington, at the right time, to give his opinions.

* * * * *

Bishop to Allen

Honolulu, October 15, 1873

* * * * *

The King has had a long and severe sickness, in which his lungs and throat were much affected; but he is now nearly well again, and will soon go to Kona, Hawaii, to recruit. His sickness caused us much anxiety and excited high hopes in the minds of Col. D. K. [David Kalakaua] and his friends. We have tried very hard to persuade him to appoint and proclaim his successor, but thus far without success, and he seems unable to make up his mind upon the subject. We can do nothing more at present.

² Gen. J. M. Schofield had been sent to Hawaii early in 1873 by U. S. government to investigate the harbors. Later Schofield Barracks was named for him.

[Godfrey] Rhodes, [Walter Murray] Gibson and [Joseph Oliver] Carter continue to be very active against the Govt. especially against those who favor cession of Pearl River, and Ward³ and many others encourage them. Dominis,⁴ Govr. [Paul] Nahaolelua, all of the Chiefs and a great majority of the people are now opposed to the idea of any cession, and I am told that it is the general impression amongst the people that His Maj. is at heart also opposed to it. I know that he became impatient at being talked to and urged in favor of the project, that he continued to receive J. O. C. [Carter] often until he was taken sick, and that he has taken no pains to create an impression in its favor. Until we have something definite and encouraging from Washington, it is useless to say anything more.

There is more jealousy and opposition to foreigners in the minds of the natives than there was formerly, and those who have opposed the policy of the government have—not purposely perhaps—given strength to that feeling. It is comparatively easy to frighten the people regarding the effect of cession, and to prejudice them against such a measure, and very difficult to remove such fears and prejudice. The miserable and humiliating affair with the soldiers, was partly the result of jealousy of foreign officers. Thank the Lord we are now clear of the whole lot, Adj-Genl, Major and all. We have no military Code, and the soldiers had found it out, and the want of a little more energy in the commencement of the trouble, led on to a very embarrassing state of affairs.

I do not think that His Maj. would consent to the negotiation of a treaty at Washington, providing any cession of territory were required; and whether or not there would be any use in trying for a reciprocity treaty without cession, especially after what has transpired on that subject, you can judge of better than I can. Makee⁵ told me this week that he had had very little hope of success, and had only thought it worth while “to try for it.” Hall⁶ feels very much discouraged.

³ Probably C. P. Ward.

⁴ John O. Dominis, husband of Lydia Kamakaeha (later Queen Liliuokalani) and Governor of Oahu.

⁵ Probably P. N. Makee, son of James Makee.

⁶ Edwin O. Hall, Minister of the Interior.

Mr. [Theo. H.] Davies has read me letters from his Govt. to Mr Wodehouse,⁷ some as late as 1870, in which he is instructed to give notice, in case a reciprocity with the U. S. should be made, to claim for England, under the IV Art of their treaty the same exemptions from duties. I told him that I hardly thought that his Govt would seriously insist upon such a concession, and reminded him of the fact that several of our treaties were terminable.

Upon the right to make Special Reciprocity Treaties, without being liable to grant the same privileges to others under the parity clause, I regret to say that I am not in possession of any written or printed arguments. I suppose that you, [William L.] Lee and Harris⁸ have been over that question repeatedly and thoroughly in Washington, but Mr Wyllies⁹ writings recorded in the Foreign [Office] express the opinion that each can claim the *same* thing.

* * * * *

The shipments of sugar to Sydney have not turned out well, tho' better perhaps than those sent to San Francisco. Other shipments are being made in that direction.

The crops are *generally* looking well, except on East Maui where it is very dry. Makee is in trouble about want of labor. If prices had been reasonably good the planters would have done quite well this year.

* * * * *

Bishop to Allen, Honolulu, November 11, 1873

* * * * *

Col. Steinberger¹⁰ has returned from the Navigators, and will take our mail to San Francisco. He is eloquent in praises of the Samoans. They are unitedly anxious, he says, for annexation to, or protection from the U.S. and he has petitions, letters &c to show it. Probably the poor fools dont know what they do want, much better than children would know under similar circumstances.

The King is not quite as well as he was a few days ago. He has a cough and rheumatism and a poor appetite. I think a

⁷ Major James Hay Wodehouse, Consul General for Great Britain.

⁸ C. C. Harris, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1869-1872.

⁹ R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1845-1865.

¹⁰ A. B. Steinberger, U. S. special agent to the Navigator Islands or Samoa.

change of air &c will do him more good than anything else. He had intended to start for Kona, Hawaii this mor'g but yesterday the weather was so threatening of a southerly storm that he gave up the trip for this week at least. Between *ourselves*, he is threatened with consumption, but a change to the mild climate of Kailua, where you and Mrs. Allen went with K [Kamehameha] IV and good care, may ward it off. He still declines to name a successor, and I fear that he will continue to do so. May God spare him many years! and save us from a repetition of the experiences of the past and present year.

Mr Hall is heartily sick and tired of office, and is anxious to resign. He cannot be more desirous of being relieved than I am, but we cannot spare him, and if my holding on will help to keep him, I shall not give up unless my health or the King compels me to.

His Majesty thinks of the following persons for Nobles: John P. Parker, W. Thos Marston, S. L. Austin on Hawaii, [H.] Kuihelani and either [E. H.] Bailey, [P. N.] Makee or [Thos. H.] Hobron, on Maui, [R. W.] Meyer on Molokai [John] Moanauli and [J.] Kahai on Oahu, and [P. D. R.] Isenberg on Kauai. There are nine now, including Hopkins in Canada and Peter Kaeo¹¹ on Molokai, and twenty is the limit.

A new native newspaper has been started under Gibson's management, avowedly in opposition to the present ministry, and is supported largely by Ward and some others who draw their living from the government, and by others opposed to cession of Pearl River. With any cession of territory in a treaty it would hardly be *possible* to carry it through, and now, since cession has been proposed on our part it is not probable that reciprocity *without* cession could be obtained.

The King's poor health, and his disinclination to take the responsibility of standing by his ministers in any important and useful measure that meets with much opposition, is very discouraging. It is probable that Rhodes, Carter and Gibson and other prejudiced and unreasonable people will be in the next Legislature.

¹¹ Peter Y. Kaeo, cousin of Queen Emma.

Bishop to Allen, Honolulu, November 20, 1873

Private

* * * * *

You will readily understand that some of the Ministers are very much mortified at having to abandon the most important part of their policy. It would have been folly if not a wrong to have gone on longer holding out hopes that could not be realized—keeping important interests in suspense, and giving an opportunity, for unprincipled demagogues to excite a strong and even dangerous prejudice not only against the Ministers, but against foreigners generally, and specially Americans. Amongst the natives, chiefs and common people, the impression was and is that L. [Lunalilo] was opposed to any cession of territory, and the same impression was also very general amongst the foreigners. You will readily admit, that unless *he* would make some effort to change that impression, defeat in the Legislative Assembly if it came there at the next session, was certain. Mr Hall said to me this morning, that he had failed to find a single native in favor of the project, and I know that the chiefs are all opposed. Their fears, pride, and jealousy have been excited, by unprincipled, ignorant and prejudiced men. [H. M.] Whitney, [J. S.] Walker and others who are disappointed by the result, say that, under the circumstances the withdrawal was the best thing that could have been done.

When the Ministers sent in their resignations (which were handed to Judge [A. S.] Hartwell) all but the Atty Genl¹² would have been happy to have had them accepted, but, considering the state of the King's health, his intended visit to Kona, and the difficulty of filling the offices even tolerably well, on short notice, they consented to withdraw them, and said nothing about the withdrawal being for a short time only for they wished to avoid a run upon him by office seekers. I was surprised to learn that the Minr. of Finance¹³ *really* wished to resign. Mr Hall is determined to do so, and you know how much your humble servant *wishes* to be free. Who will take the places of those who will go out, I have no idea.

¹² A. Francis Judd.

¹³ R. Stirling.

Some of the new Nobles are not the best men that could have been chosen. I hope to see Isenberg and [H. A.] Widemann added to the number, whether latter resigns the judgeship or not. I recommended Austin of Hilo and Meyer of Molokai, and had good reason to think that they, and especially the former, would be appointed. Of course there was some wire pulling.

Mr Hall says it has been suggested that perhaps the feeling against a fifty years *lease* of Pearl River to the U.S. would be less objected to here, especially by the natives. Perhaps it is so, and in effect it might come to about the same thing, but I have no faith in it. I *doubt* if the U.S. Govt want it at all; and after my experience of the last few months, I don't want anything more to do with it. You can if you please, sound the authorities at Washington, if you meet them, upon the subject of a *lease*.

Col. Steinberger (the Commissioner to the Navigators) was here a few days ago. He expressed himself favorably to reciprocity, but as opposed to *P.R.*; and he and others have told me that Commander [J. S.] Skerritt,¹⁴ of the *Portsmouth* had reported unfavorably upon *P.R.* to his govt. Col Steinberger professes to be on intimate and confidential terms with President Grant. I did not see much of him or have much confidence in him, but I tried to impress him with the fact that our sugars are now going mainly to the Australasian Colonies, and that trade, our purchases will generally tend in that direction; that reciprocity would secure the principal part of our trade to the U.S. and that we buy fully up to our means.

The King's health is a matter of great solicitude, and some of the physicians are of opinion that he has a decided consumptive tendency. Were he to be taken away, D. K. [David Kalakaua] would probably succeed him.

* * * * *

Bishop to Allen,

Honolulu, November 26, 1873

* * * * *

The King has been very unwell for a long time, and is threatened with consumption, but I hope that the balmy air of Kona may restore him to good health. He and nearly all of the

¹⁴ Also spelled "Skerrett" or "Sterritt".

Chief ladies, except Mrs. Bishop,¹⁵ are at Kailua, and he is reported to have improved rapidly.

His sickness has had some influence (unfavorable of course) on public affairs. He has thus far declined to appoint a successor, and probably will not make an appointment as he seems to be in favor *elections*! Of course I need not say to *you*, that what I write about the King, is in *confidence*.

You will, I know, be surprised, disappointed and almost offended, when you hear that the proposal to cede Pearl River as a part of the basis for negotiation for Reciprocity, has been withdrawn. The *Gazette* accompanying this will tell the story. *Every chief* in the country was opposed to it, and only the fact that I was committed to it, kept my own good wife from so expressing herself. The impression was *general* that His Maj. was at heart opposed, and it came to me from several quarters that he had said so, privately. This impression, (which he was urged to correct, if it was untrue) added to the very active and unscrupulous efforts of Ward, Rhodes, Gibson and others, was creating a strong prejudice in the minds of the natives, not only against the Ministers, but against foreigners and especially Americans, which would have secured certain defeat of a treaty for cession in the Legislature.

You will readily admit that without the influence of the King, strongly exerted in favor of the measure, it would stand no chance of approval by the native members of the Assembly. We had a very plain talk in Council, and told His M. that if he really was favorable to cession he should make it understand *decidedly*, but *quietly* if he chose, and sustain his Ministers, or withdraw before any definite reply came from the U.S. He finally said that he could not favor and sustain it. I wrote Mr Peirce, and we all resigned. He (the King) expressed his undiminished confidence, and requested us all to withdraw our resignations; and considering the state of his health, and that he was about to leave for Kona, we *reluctantly* consented to hold on. Mr Judd, the Atty Genl, is the only one to whom the service is agreeable. Mr Hall and Mr Stirling are both anxious to be relieved, and you know my feelings. I have not consulted my comfort or pleasure, so

¹⁵ Bernice Pauahi.

far, and will not, so long as my health will allow me to be of service to Hawaii nei. Many blame us, but I think more will admit that we have done the right and proper thing, under the circumstances. Hartwell, Widemann, Walker, and others approve of our action. Before we withdrew Adml Pennock [U.S.N.] told Hartwell that he did not believe that anything would come of the project. Col. Steinberger expressed himself against Pearl River, but in favor of reciprocity. Capt. Sterritt is known to have reported against P.R. The chance of Success in Washington was *poor*, and in Honolulu, *poorer*. To keep alive a miserable opposition and prejudice, under such circumstances, seemed worse than useless; and if there is any prospect for reciprocity pure and simple—(in which I have almost no faith,) to hold on to the other proposition would only have created confusion and loss of time.

Of course Gibson, Ward & Co are in high glee, and I hear that Ward now tells of the number of "old and influential" natives that he sent to talk privately with H.M. against cession.

Is it not humiliating, discouraging and disgusting to be in such a position? Do you wonder that I wish to be free and away? But what good to Hawaiians, or anybody else, would come of my "throwing up the sponge"?

If reciprocity "pure and simple", is worth *spending* more time and money upon, I would like to know it.

Kalakaua has added a good deal to his popularity, with the natives, and with some foreigners, by his opposition—which has been of a moderate but decided character—to cession of *any* territory; and should there be occasion to elect another Sovereign, he would probably be chosen.

* * * * *

I send *Gazette* of 19 & 26th inst. & Advertiser of 22.

Bishop to Allen,

Honolulu, December 21, 1873

The *D. C. Murray* has arrived, and brought me your letter of 14th Nov; and the *Saranac* is off for San Francisco tomorrow morning. I am happy to hear that Mrs Allen is better, and hope that she may continue to improve. The King will remain at Kailua until the 2d and 3d prox. Queen Emma ¹⁶ and Mrs. Bishop

¹⁶ Widow of Kamehameha IV.

are with him and the former will come home this week. Reports from there are not satisfactory or encouraging. He has not improved in health, or in any *other* respect, and I am sorry to say, what is publicly stated, that Dr [George P.] Trousseau and other doctors think he has consumption. He seems discouraged himself, and of course, that does not help affairs. Mr. Stirling will resign soon after the King's return and I suppose Mr Hall will follow soon if he does not [illegible] I wish you could be both here and in Washington.

A few days since Mr Peirce told me that by the last mail he recd. a letter from Secy. [Hamilton] Fish, in which he said our proposition [illegible] could not be accepted; that former action of the Senate had shown that Congress was not in favor of reciprocity; that some prominent members of the government were opposed to the acquisition of any foreign territory, that it was possible that an exception might be made in regard to Pearl River, and that when Congress should have assembled he would consult some of the prominent members upon the subject. The foregoing is as nearly the statement of Mr Peirce as I can recollect. He admitted that there was nothing in Mr Fish's dispatch favorable to cession or to reciprocity. The Sec'y is very conservative, and he is probably one of the prominent members of the Administration who is opposed to reciprocity &c. He never has favored it I believe.

There has been all of the time, and is now, some few persons here who think, or pretend to think, that the U.S. Govt would accept a long *lease* of the Lagoon &c and that the Hawaiians would make much less objection to leasing, than they do to ceding, in fact, that a majority could be got to favor it. When you go to Washington you will please ascertain as fully as possible what the U.S. Govt. *would do*, so that if we must work on as best we may *without* reciprocity, we will *know* what our fate was, and be satisfied. I confess that I have not, and do not believe that there is any use in talking on *either side* about a lease, and I have no wish to again put myself in a position from which I may have to recede. If anybody else is ambitious to try it, I shall be quite ready to give him the opportunity, tho every false move is a damage to us.

Mr Peirce remarked that our limiting the cession to high tide mark was an objection, and would not answer. I reminded him that the proposal also said "and such a limited extent of land in and upon the lagoon as may be agreed upon," and that I supposed he and his government understood that proposition as a basis, which might be somewhat changed by negotiation, so as to make it answer the purposes of a naval station.

I understand that H.A.P.Carter told Dr. J. MottSmith when he returned from the U.S. lately, that he had no hope that the U.S. Govt. would accept P. R. Mrs Bishop consoles me by saying that I ought to have known that the natives would not favor cession!

Should the throne become vacant again, it is probable that Col D. Kalakaua would be elected almost unanimously. It might save a good deal of expense and some anxiety if the King would now appoint him as his successor. I find myself writing to you as if the King were hopelessly sick, which is hardly the fact, but as you are a prudent man, I may express myself frankly without risk. D. K. would do the best he knew no doubt, and if he were fortunate in his advisers might do very well. You remember that he issued a silly manifesto, professing to favor natives for prominent offices; but that was a bid, and a very common one, for popularity. The whole country has lately been blest with fair rains.

* * * * *

Bishop to Allen,

Honolulu, January 7, 1874.

* * * * *

The King is still at Kailua, and though somewhat improved lately, is weak, and without appetite. He seldom goes out of doors, and we are hoping for his return this *week*; but he may not come this *month*. Some of the doctors now think his lungs very slightly affected; but his stomach and entire constitution have been greatly damaged.

* * * * *

Judge Hartwell told me quite decidedly, a few days ago, that *he* could not afford to continue in his office; that he should resign before long, and would like to do so very soon, because he could do much better as a practitioner, than by holding a judgeship.

I was very sorry to learn that he really wished, and meant to resign, for *you* know that men as capable and true as he is, are very scarce here. You know what our stock of material consists of; Harris, Stanley,¹⁷ McCully,¹⁸ [W. C.] Jones, [S. B.] Dole! Whether Judd would take a judgeship, or not, I cannot say. No doubt he would prefer to be Atty. Genl.

I have been poorly lately, and would resign immediately upon the King's return, only that I fear it might lead to several others taking the same step, and I am not willing to do an unpatriotic thing. I wish *you* were here. It seems to me desirable to keep the present Cabinet together until after the next session of the legislature, though if the others would consent to remain without me, I would consider it my duty to go out as soon as possible.

My own opinion is, that we have no chance of getting a reasonably fair reciprocity treaty with the United States at present. No doubt Senators Hamlin, Sumner and many others who have always been friendly to Hawaii and to yourself personally, would favor us; but I think that the present Administration is indifferent, if not really opposed to the measure. The present agitation upon questions of finance and revenue, in Congress, is also unfavorable. Of course we want reciprocity and with prosperity could do much more for the benefit of all classes, and especially for the sick, the ignorant and the poor; but we can do tolerably well as we are; and no good comes of so much croaking and exaggeration of our difficulties. There has been quite too much croaking; it has damaged our credit, and served some of our enemies. Crops are generally looking well, and sugar has lately advanced a *trifle* in San Francisco.

* * * * *

P.S. Jany 9th.

I am not authorized to say anything about Hartwell's resignation. If he has determined to take the step, he will, no doubt, write you to that affect. I do not think that he will move at such a time or under circumstances that would embarrass the Govt if he can avoid it. I will still hope that he may change his mind. It is said that Mr [S. N.] Castle's son William, who is in Mr Evarts office in New York, is thinking of going to St

¹⁷ R. H. Stanley, Attorney General, 1874-1875.

¹⁸ Lawrence McCully, later Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

Louis or to Honolulu next Spring. I hope you may see him. One or more of Father [D. B.] Lyman's sons are lawyers and located in Chicago. I have heard that one of them, David I think, might be induced to come to Honolulu. If convenient, it may be worth while for you to see him on your way back. You understand of course that while I would be very glad to see some of those young lawyers and physicians belonging to our old missionary families returning, and think that some of them might do well here, I cannot promise them anything certain at present. What kind of a man Wm N. Armstrong is, and how good a business he has in New York, I do not know. Our field is very small, for any enterprise, and that is one of our misfortunes.

* * * * *

Bishop to Allen,

Honolulu, January 21, 1874

* * * * *

We are anxious to have the King return to Honolulu to attend to business as He was not improving at Kailua and it was inconvenient and expensive to have the *Kilauea* touch there every trip. He refused to come, but sent the *Kilauea* back to bring another doctor up, tho the steamer was out of condition and was advertised for Kauai. I persuaded Mr Hall to go up. The ev'g before they reached Kailua (last Thursday ev'g) the King had a hemorrhage from the lungs. After much urging by Mr Hall, the doctors and others he consented to come, and the trip down has done him no harm. The doctors say he may live a week or two longer, but give no hope of his recovery. This does not surprise me, tho' he has failed more rapidly than was anticipated. Of course we are very anxious that he should appoint a Successor, so as to avoid the damaging effects, trouble and expense of another election; and though we have used every argument and entreaty, we have not yet succeeded. The public mind seems to be settled upon Kalakaua as the coming man, and as it is very doubtful if a majority of the Nobles would approve of any other, we have tried our best to have the King appoint him. Queen Emma, Ruth Keelikolani¹⁹ and Mrs Bishop have each given him the same advice. Kalakaua has behaved in such a way towards the

¹⁹ Half sister of Kamehameha IV and V.

King as to offend him grievously, and it seems impossible for him to appoint him—He has indicated a preference for Queen Emma, tho he has not said that he wishes to appoint her. He has not *named* any one. Some would prefer the young man, brother of Kalakaua, Wm Pitt Leleiohoku, but there are strong objections both to Emma and to him; and Kalakaua, *under the circumstances*, will probably be the next King either by appointment or by election, and most likely by the latter mode—Again we must hope for the best—We have disagreeable duties and hard work before us. Who the *next* Cabinet will be, we have now no idea. Mr Stirling intends going to Scotland next Spring to reside.

I am happy to hear of Mrs Allens improvement, and would be still more so if you had added that you hoped to have her return to Honolulu with you.

That you should advise the Ministers to make as good a treaty as possible; to persevere, notwithstanding unreasonable opposition &c &c does not surprise me when I remember that you are far away, and not aware of the true condition of affairs. Had the King been as firm and independent in sustaining his Ministers in the policy adopted by Him and His Cabinet, as He is now in refusing to appoint His Successor, we might have gone on with some hope of success. With his decided support we could have carried the measure here, whatever might have been its fate at Washington. But under the circumstances it was a *hopeless* case.

In the *Gazette* today there is an article written by Wm R. Castle (Mr Castle's son in New York) translated from the Hawaiian, and, by Mr Whitney, headed "Noble Sentiments," in which he argues with the natives as though they were afraid that *Reciprocity* would lead to annexation, and were hence opposed to *it*, which is not the fact. He advises them against annexation, (quite unnecessarily) and against cession of territory, (which is equally unnecessary,) and adds: "But if it would bring reciprocity to lease Puuloa to the United States while the treaty lasts, I would favor that with the clear undersanding that at the end of the treaty Puuloa be returned". Did you ever read greater nonsense? If Puuloa was a ready made and fortified harbor, which the U.S. could take and use without a large outlay, and could deliver up again in a few years, without much loss, there might be some reason in talking about such a lease. I have heard young

Castle highly spoken of, and so, years ago, was S.B.Dole reported as a promising young lawyer. If the latter is not a failure, I'm no judge of men. I hope Castle may learn by experience.

* * * * *

Jan. 22. A.M. The King had a comfortable night, and is no worse.

I think Kalakaua has been a good deal misrepresented. Should he have the responsibilities of a Sovereign put upon him, I trust that he will be reasonable, impartial and careful. I do not think him prejudiced against any nationality. You and I are aware of his weaknesses and faults, but what can we do, except to make the best of our position. There are strong fears, that Q. E. would be partial to a clique. Perhaps they do her injustice. The people would prefer a King to a Queen, and yet a queen who would be impartial, select the best advisers to be had and trust fully in *them*, would do better than a stupid and conceited King. The curse of this little community is, that there are so many imprudent *advisers*. The influence of elections, flattery and demagogueism generally, has been damaging.

Jan'y 23. The King was quite bright yesterday, in fact has been comfortable during the last twenty four hours. There is some intriguing regarding the succession. A few are zealous for Queen Emma. The Ministers feel that they have done their full duty in advising the King to appoint Kalakaua (who would undoubtedly be the free choice of a majority of the Nobles and the people,) and in also advising Him that it was His right to name any person whom He might prefer, and have His choice submitted to the Nobles for their approval. He has not yet made *any* appointment, and I fear that another election will have to be endured. The question: which Representatives will be summoned in case it becomes necessary to call the Assembly together between Feby 2/74 (the day of the next election) and April next; those who may be elected on the 2d prox. or those who were previously elected? has been submitted to the Justices of the Supreme Court. The Cabinet, and I fear the Court also differ in opinion upon that question, making still another reason why *appointment* of a Successor is desirable. If Kalakaua were to be appointed or elected it is probable that he would appoint his brother Leleiohoku to be his successor, and as the young man may marry and have

heirs, the nation would not again be without an heir apparent. He has sisters, also. Who Q. E. would appoint as her successor is quite uncertain.

* * * * *

Feby 3. 10½ o'clk A.M. Several times within the last three days I have been sent for, because the King was thought to be near his end. At 5 o'clock yesterday P.M. Dr. Trousseau told me that He would not live more than half an hour. He is still living, and without suffering. He has taken scarcely any nourishment during the last four days, and his mind is "flighty." He has not appointed a Successor, and it is now too late to do so. Q.E. and some of her particular friends tried very hard up to Saturday ev'g to get an appointment, but without success. She seems disappointed. The King never mentioned her *name* to me, nor to any body else that I *know* of; and yet I think he had it in mind to appoint her. We are keeping the *Kilauea* waiting, and shall make the interregnum as short as possible, probably not longer than twelve days. We shall call the "Legislative Assembly", with the understanding that that means *all* of the Nobles and all of the Representatives of the People elected yesterday. In that opinion the Atty Genl, Stanley and Harris concur, Hartwell and Widemann are of the opinion that it should be the members of the Assembly of 1872; assuming that the term (two years) of a Representative commences at the date of *taking the oath* (Apl 30/72) and ends Apl 30/74, and not from the date of *election*. I do not think Widemann so decidedly of that opinion Hartwell is. The latter, after giving me the written opinion of himself and W. said, "this is of course an *ex parte* opinion, and is liable to be changed on a real issue argued before the Court." "The responsibility after all is with the Cabinet", or words to that effect; and he advised me to get the opinion of Stanley, and also mentioned Harris, who was then away. Mr Judd says Jones, [Edward] Preston, McCully and Dole have each expressed themselves as agreeing with him, and there is no doubt that that is the general view in the community. Since it is an open question, about which lawyers disagree, I think the Cabinet is bound to take that course which is least likely to lead to complications and difficulty. We are all very sorry that you are absent, for many reasons. Hartwell is a very good man, but has not had great experience. He is tenacious

of his opinions and careful of his dignity. The *Tascarora* and *Portsmouth* arrived yesterday. The mail steamer from the South is hourly expected.

The election passed off quietly yesterday in this district. The *foreign* candidates who were prominent were J.O.Carter, W.C. Jones and H.L.Sheldon. *Four natives* were elected by large majorities. I doubt if there will be a single foreign Representative in the Assembly. It has never been like that before, and I hope it will not be so again. What kind of a chance would a treaty to cede Pearl River have in such an Assembly? To have held on under the prospect and state of feeling existing would have been not only absurd, but reckless and almost criminal. Our present situation has been in a large degree anticipated by me, although I could not with propriety say so.

THREE LETTERS OF WILLIAM CHURCHILL

IN BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM

Arranged by Margaret Titcomb

Recently, three letters written by William Churchill have been given to Bishop Museum by Arthur H. Churchill, a brother. The letters strikingly illuminate three epochs in William Churchill's career, and it seems appropriate to publish parts of them, together with a few other biographical notes.

Churchill may have passed through Hawaii more than once in his early years. In 1920, he was appointed Consulting Ethnologist to Bernice P. Bishop Museum, was already making plans for active participation in its scientific work, and would have here continued to produce from the fund of his knowledge of the Pacific if death had not made brusque interference in June of 1920.

An entry in the *Dictionary of American Biography* (Scribner's, 1920) states that William Churchill, son of William and Sarah Jane (Starkweather) Churchill, was born on October 5th, 1859, in Brooklyn, New York. He entered Yale with the class of 1881, but illness during his sophomore year forced him to leave college. He took passage on a sailing vessel to England. This evidently benefited him, for he returned and re-entered Yale, graduating with the class of 1882. He taught school in Indianapolis the next year, but must have left as soon as school closed, for in December 1884, he had been trading in the South Seas long enough to—but his own words tell the story.

San Francisco, California

December 31st, 1884

My dear Mater,

I know that the fact of my writing from Frisco will surprise you, used as you must be to my turning up in strange places, but I have just been shipwrecked and have come out of it with nothing but my life. The man for whom I have been sailing as supercargo in Fiji, on my last days in the schooner, gave me an

interest in the venture and for the first time since leaving home things began to look bright for me. I started off and ran down to Havannah Harbour and thence to the Solomon Islands, picking up very rapidly a cargo of copra, bêche-de-mer and pearls and pearl shell. From the Solomons I ran down to Rotumah, Fotuna and Samoa. I stopped in Pago pago, Samoa, for two days and then cleared for Tonga. At Haabai I filled up the schooner and left Tonga for Fiji with a cargo worth at the very least £600, on which my 15% would have been £90, or \$450, which would be very good pay for not quite a month's work.

From Tonga one can usually make a fair wind of the trades and reach Fiji in three days.

Thirty-six hours after leaving Haabai we were struck by an hurricane in the night and laid on our beam ends and would certainly have gone down had not our spars carried away and thus eased us.

In the morning when the gale had passed as quickly as it had come up there we lay, a simple hulk, both the masts, the bowsprit and the rudder gone. My captain and all my crew were Fijians and though good sailors could better repair a native canoe than a white man's ship in our plight.

However with my help we ripped out some of the deck plank-ing and made shift to rig a jury mast and a sort of rudder. With these we stood on for Fiji, this storm being on the night of the twelfth, Novbr. On the night of the fifteenth we made the most windward island of the Fijis, to wit, Lakeba, but as the schooner was almost unmanageable except when running dead before the wind we struck on the coral reef and the old hooker went to little pieces. I was very badly cut on the coral and am not yet healed. From the reef to the island was over two miles which we all succeeded in swimming and so got safe to land with no loss of life but with a complete loss of ship and cargo. After being kindly treated by the natives of Lakeba they took us to Levuka. There I had fortunately left an old suit of clothes and my papers but all the rest that I had including my watch lie in the depths of the Pacific Ocean.

Arrived in Levuka in a few days I received your letter bearing date of October 16 enclosing first of a draft for £10 stg [sterling] upon J. S. Morgan and Co. London. As I could see

nothing to be done in Fiji I left per SS. *Arawata* on Nov. 27 for New Zealand.

Arrived in Auckland Dec. 2. Saw the U. S. Consul who told me not to stay there and gave as a reason what I soon saw for myself that men of education, holders of Oxford and Cambridge degrees, were literally starving in the streets and could not even get pick and shovel work to do. And if Englishmen could do no better than this how was I, an American, to get along. I saw the cogency of Consul Griffin's advice and with his assistance obtained the privilege of working my passage to Frisco in the Pacific Mailer *City of Sydney*, leaving Auckland Dec. 9 and arriving here yesterday. It was frightfully hard work for me on board the steamer after coming out from the lovely climate of Polynesia and the New Zealand summer to have to work in all weathers with insufficient clothing and with the wounds inflicted when I was on the coral reef still unhealed. But there is an end to all things and I am now stranded in Frisco. What I can get to do here I cannot tell, everybody is complaining of the dulness of the times and laying it all at Mr. Cleveland's door. There is one good thing I have in view and I shall leave no stone unturned to compass it. The man I was with in Fiji having been satisfied with my ability in trading and the successful cruises I have made for him is ready to put in an equal sum if I can raise \$3000 for the purpose of going into trading in New Britain, New Ireland or New Hanover, which lie to the north of the Solomons and well to the eastward of New Guinea. We both of us know the country and the trade while I have some acquaintance with the language and the people. We should avoid the risk of the shipwreck by having a trading station on land and selling to the ships that come up from Sydney and Singapore for the purpose of buying island produce. What makes it greatly attractive to me lies in the fact that there is wealth in it as I will show you, there is health in it for me for I am now in better trim than ever before and for the first time since I can remember I am absolutely free from Psoriasis which had hung around me since childhood and has resisted stubbornly all medicines; and last of all though by no means least important I know in your eyes as in mine there is the opportunity for me to make a reputation in the study of these little known yet beautiful languages of Polynesia. You know how delighted I am

to study a new language. Well during this last year I have picked up several, Fijian I can talk as fluently as English, Samoan, Tongan, Solomon Isld and New Britain I can talk well enough for trading purposes.

My partner offered me my fare to New York but I did not want to be beholden to anyone and preferred to work my way. I have Mr. William's permission to have my letters sent care Williams, Dimond and Co. I have not the space now to show you here and now where the money lies in this trading but will detail it fully for you in a future letter. I trust to be able to raise the \$3,000 necessary by means of a life insurance policy, at any rate I shall not give up the scheme without a struggle for its accomplishment. It is a life which I know is the best for my health and then fancy the pleasure in scientific and linguistic pursuits where I shall be almost the first investigator. I greatly regret the loss of the botanical and ethnological collections I had formed before the wreck.

But I am truly thankful that my life was spared and I am deeply grateful to Him to whom gratitude is due. I feel it very earnestly, of that you may rest assured. With much love and all wishes for a happy New Year and many returns and happy ones of your birthday, I am

my darling Mater

Your loving Son

William Churchill.

So ended the first chapter of life in the Pacific, and so started the study which interested him all his life, and to which study he added so much.

For two years, Churchill stayed in San Francisco and acted as librarian of the Academy of Sciences of San Francisco. This must have been second choice for him, the contact with islanders themselves and recording their languages being his ardent wish. However, the contact which he had with the books on the Pacific which were at his disposal for study was valuable. It is easy to guess that he made full use of this opportunity.

His next job was with the Signal Service Bureau, in Washington, D. C. But in 1891 he returned to Brooklyn and became editor of one of its leading papers, the *Brooklyn Daily Times*.

This held him for five years, and then he got back to the Pacific, being appointed U. S. Consul General To Samoa. The second letter is from Samoa and is as rich in interest as the first.

Consulate General of the United States of America
Apia, Samoa, October 5, 1896

My dear Mater:—

I need not remind you that this is my 37th birthday—even if you needed the reminder it will be rather belated by the time it reaches Brooklyn. But it has not passed entirely unobserved. Our Vailima friends had sent in their little recognition, from Mrs. Stevenson the volume of Stevenson's posthumous verse which reached here by the last mail, from her daughter a clever little sketch, from Lloyd's wife a birthday cake with chocolate all over it and frosted on top with the crossed flags of Samoa and America and my Samoan chief name of Venivenia in between, and their little offerings of love gifts, flowers and fruit, mats and other South Sea gear. The high chief of Apia and his wife, Seumanutafa and Faatulia, gave me their pictures and autographs and a large supply of mats and tapa for furnishing my house. From my own town of Vaiala there came a *talolo*, a present of food, pigs and yams and taro and bananas and lots more beside. All these went to making a feast in the chief house just back of mine, and after the feast and the great bowl of *kava* then there was a festive dance in my honor. Already, even in the short time I have had the control, I have been able to do much for the Samoans and they are not slow to recognize both that and the disposition which prompts it. If there were none but Samoans to deal with my task would be a light and airy one. Llewella will give you her views of the white people on the beach, and while they might be more temperately expressed they are not far from accurate. With the exception of Vailima where Perry and I have a room which is always reserved for us and to which we can go at any hour of the day or night I do not go any where except to call on my Samoan friends.

I have done a good thing for Samoa and for America in securing the appointment of Lloyd as my Vice, an appointment which you already had been led to expect and which you have doubtless seen in the press. I got the official news by the last

mail and communicated it to Vailima where it was received with rapture. At any rate I have put in a man who is removed from the corruption of the beach, and I have recognized the family of the great master without whom Samoa would scarcely be known as more than a speck of the map.

For these first three months my time has been fully occupied in gathering into my hands the reins of government and bringing order out of the confusion in which I found the office. That is now happily ended and affairs are in shape to demand only a little attention each day to keep things going. For my other time I shall have ample opportunity to write some good stories. The old records of this office are full of material and I have already picked out and set aside for prompt treatment three romances of adventure which almost write themselves. Each ought to make about 30,000 words, and the triplet could well make a volume, with a possibility of serial publication first. I hope that it will be with me as it was with Stevenson who did his best work here, I could not be in better trim and living is itself a physical delight.

Leaving out the politics of the kingdom which of course must all pass through my hands there is little in this uneventful life to make up a letter on. It is not likely that you would care for a report on the political matters, even if I were at liberty to communicate these matters to any other than the Department, you possibly would fail to see all the ramifications of deep diplomacy which have led me to give my solemn consent to the King's act in doubling the standing army in this time when war may be fanned into white heat, the doubling consists in raising the standing from three soldiers to six and my action has won the approbation of the three new soldiers, their families and friends and all the government sitting in solemn conclave down on Mulinu'u point playing at being a Power. And with the rebels it is the same thing in connection with other matters. We three Consuls (isn't it like "we three kings of Orient are"?) held a big meeting down in the rebel country a fortnight or so ago. We laid down the law to them in the most formal terms of Samoan courtesy, but at the same time we let them see what firmness lay behind it. They are now considering their answer to our demands, they will probably not give us all we ask, but they will surely do something, and the war cloud will pass for another spell. Not that it will

ever clear away from this unhappy kingdom until the Samoans can have the king of their own choice, and that may not be until the death of Malietoa Laupepa. He is an old man now and the cares of his vexed state will carry him off before many years have passed. It was the great mistake of the three Powers that they made him king under the Berlin General Act while in the same sentence declaring that the Samoans should choose their own king. That I may not duplicate you must read the eleventh chapter of the *Footnote to History*. I saw the king on Friday last, the day when the mail came in, for I took Col. Bell, our consul at Sydney just returning to his post after leave, to call upon His Majesty, or as the stupid custom here is to write to him in English as "Your *Afioga*", a wretched combination of the two languages. We had a long and confidential talk, but after all it was no more than what Clarence would call a great gift of guff. At any rate he complimented me on the fluency of my use of the chiefly Samoan in so short a time, for I can get along now without an interpreter even with the highest chiefs. There may have been in this another donation of guff on his part, but there was some foundation in fact for he showed that he understood what I was talking about.

An amusing mishap was turned to good account on the arrival of a French warship, the *Aube*, a short while ago. She passed close to my reef and not more than a mile off shore, therefore was plainly in sight. I was flying an eight foot flag at the time, and I wanted to haul it down and fly the sixteen footer to which my rank entitles me. When the big flag was bent on it was a hard job to hoist it in the stiff trade wind which blows all day long. The halliards fouled when the flag was within a foot of the top of the mast and it was necessary to haul the flag down a few feet for a fresh start. Again the halliards fouled and we had to haul down as before. This time the flag was sent aloft all right, but as I must have seemed aboard the ship to have dipped my flag twice I gave it the third dip. At once she ran the Stars and Stripes to the fore, dipped her own flag and fired a gun. When I boarded her later in the afternoon the captain was as tickled as you can well imagine and during his stay he could talk of nothing else but the comity of the two great Republics. He even gave me my salute of 9 guns with heavier cannon than he used for the 7-gun

salutes of the English and German consuls, a feature which my Samoan friends did not fail to notice.

With more time hereafter I shall write a sort of diary budget and thus you can follow me from day to day.

Your affectionate son,

William Churchill.

During this period Churchill was also made Judge of the Consular Court, and receiver and custodian of the revenues of Samoa, as well as having his duties as Consul-General extended to cover Tonga as well as Samoa.

These were troublesome times in Samoa, and the years preceding had been as full of conflict. Germany had long been the most active trader in Samoan goods, had stations there, and had acquired considerable tracts of land. England had trading interests and met demands from her missionaries for protection. The United States had acquired Pango Pango harbor as a coaling station for trans-Pacific commerce. Many demands of the various nations had been settled by purchase, and many disputes had been settled to the disadvantage of the Samoans by the presence of a warship in the harbor. After an act of God—a hurricane at Apia in 1889—had destroyed six naval vessels, three German and three American, only a canny Britisher escaping by putting out to sea, there was a conference at Berlin in 1889, and for the following ten years a unique arrangement was in force by which the King of Sweden appointed two officials to hold the chief power from countries other than the three powers most interested. Germany, England and America were represented by consuls. Mr. Churchill was the American consul three years during this arrangement. It is evident from his letter that he was sympathetic and understanding of the Samoans, accepted by them as a person of sincerity and these years must have added greatly to his fund of Polynesian lore.

In 1899, Churchill married Llewella Pierce, who wrote *Samoa 'Uma, where life is different*. Again turning to newspaper work, Churchill became an associate editor of the *New York Sun*, under Dana. To quote from the *Dictionary of American Biography*, "In the coterie of brilliant men summoned by Dana, Churchill as a writer of trenchant and pure English was a well-known member."

During these thirteen years he was also devoted to getting his Polynesian material in shape for publishing. The first work was *Polynesian wanderings* (1910), followed by *Beach-la-Mar* (1911), and by *Easter Island, Rapanui speech and the peopling of south-east Polynesia* (1912).

When the United States entered the war in 1917, Churchill's knowledge of languages and his previous government service qualified him for difficult and exacting work in the censorship office. On June 29, 1917, he writes to his brother Arthur:

Committee on Public Information, Division of Visé.

June 29, 1917

My dear Arthur:

The official letterhead merely to show that I am back in service, my address will be the Cosmos Club. I have taken on with this bit of government for the duration of the war and in strict accordance with the Constitution of these United States shall draw pay at the rate of \$12 per annum paid monthly. My particular work is to be the censorship of the news so far as that is practicable in the present amorphous state of affairs, later under a working system of censorship which will undoubtedly be authorized by Congress. It annoys me greatly that all my affairs must remain rather indefinitely in *statu quo*, but duty . . . This seemed so distinctly indicated as the one thing for me to do. Twenty years ago I held office when the dignity as well as the wages meant much to me, now that I can afford to disregard both it seemed only right that I should volunteer my professional ability. It is being somewhat indefinitely suggested that later in the year I join our forces when they reach Picardy and act as a liaison officer; as for me I shall gladly go wherever sent or with equal complacency stay at my desk right here.

Yours as ever,

William Churchill.

Unfortunately these are the only three letters from William Churchill. But Arthur Churchill has kindly included a copy of a letter he wrote to a cousin shortly after Churchill's death, and to the sketch we already have he has added several telling strokes.

New York City,
June 22, 1920

My dear Churchill,

Your cousin, William Churchill, died June 9th of pneumonia in the Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C. in the sixty-first year of his age.

He had a very varied and interesting career, the high spots of which you will find recorded in recent editions of *Who's Who in America*.

His war work brought him still further distinction notably the Knighthood conferred upon him by Belgium for diplomatic services.

He was Chief News Censor for the United States under George Creel and it was in discharge of his duties in that capacity that he was attacked by an unknown assassin while the War was in progress.

His skull was fractured and though he eventually made what appeared to be a complete recovery my opinion is that through this shock he became an easy prey to the disease which caused his death later.

His end coming just at this time is the more to be regretted because he was about to enter on what he believed to be the crowning work of his life.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington of which he was Associate in Philology had loaned him to Yale University in order that he might take charge of the Anthropological Section of the Scientific expedition fitting out for work in the Pacific under the endowment of Bayard Dominick. His passage to Honolulu was engaged and he told me, two weeks before the end, that he was fighting for life in order to take up that work.

He left considerable unfinished literary and scientific work in manuscript all of which, upon my suggestion, he bequeathed to Carnegie Institution.

Although I presume you have not met your Cousin since childhood I nevertheless assume that you, and perhaps your boys, will be interested to hear the story of one of their own kin.

I also have another purpose in this. Not knowing the address of your sister, Hattie, I am going to ask you to tell her of Will's death, and, if you are so minded, to pass this letter on to her.

With cousinly regards to you and yours and the still active hope that we will yet bring our two families in conjunction,

Yours sincerely,

Arthur H. Churchill.

And so a life is revealed—a man who started college on a low bank account of health, made solvent by a sea trip, a mother back of him who held his affection and stimulated his intellectual ambitions, within him the gift of aptitude for languages, sensitivity to the meanings of words in any language with which he became familiar.

All scientific endeavor has two purposes and so two results—to gather facts and to interpret them. As a philologist, William Churchill did both of these tasks admirably. His records and his interpretations have been and remain of great value to students, the contribution of a man with a keen and gifted mind, from facts at his disposal, or of his gathering. His interpretations may or may not hold their place as new evidence is discovered. Whether they do or not William Churchill has forever the honor of having contributed greatly to knowledge of the Pacific peoples, their ways and their speech. It is fortunate for science of the Pacific that a man of his ability came into it when he did, and a major calamity that he could not live his full span and accomplish what he had set his heart on as a “crowning work.”

Churchill's most important works are: *The Polynesian wanderings: tracks of the migration deduced from an examination of the Proto-Samoan content of Efaté and other languages of Melanesia*, 1911; *Easter Island: the Rapanui speech and the peopling of south-east Polynesia*, 1912; and *Sissano: movements of migration within and through Melanesia*, 1916, all published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. A biographical appreciation of William Churchill appears in the 1920 issue of the yearbook of that institution.

THE JOURNAL OF NELSON HALEY, A WHALER

JOHN WESLEY COULTER

Nelson Haley was born on March 7, 1832, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He ran away to sea when he was about twelve years old and signed on a ship as cabin boy.

This journal was kept on his second voyage which he undertook when he was seventeen. It is 426 typewritten pages, double spaced—some 123,540 words. The whaling expedition, from 1849 to 1853, lasted forty-nine months. The route of the voyage and places visited were, in the following order: New Bedford (Mass.), Azores (Fayal, St. Miguel), Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul Island, King George Sound (Australia), New Zealand (North Island), Tonga or Friendly Islands (Eoa, Tongatabu), Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands, (Nauouti or Sydenham Island), Marshall Islands (Strong's Island), Fiji, New Zealand (Three Kings Islands), Fiji (Farewell Islands), Rotumah, Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands, New Zealand (Three Kings Islands), Cape Horn, Cape St. Rogue (Brazil), New Bedford (Mass.).

Among the experiences and events discussed in the diary are a hurricane encountered near the Friendly Islands and drinking *kava* on Strong's Island. Sighting a whale is described in the following words:

"About a month after we left Rotumah, when in about the Lat. of 50 South Long 170 East all hands were made happy one morning just as seven bells was struck, by the pleasing sound from masthead of 'T-h-e-r-e S-h-e B-l-o-w-s.' The answer to the Captain's question of, 'Where away? and how far off?' being 'four points on the lee bow, two miles and a half off,' The mainyard was hove aback, and lines placed in the boats, and all hands but those, to keep ship went to a hurried breakfast, which was soon finished, and the boat lowered away."

The manner in which whale ships carry their boats is interesting:

"Each ship has from three to four boats, that hang from wooden or iron davits, two or three of these boats (as the case might be) on the Larboard side and one on the Starboard quarter, keels of these resting on wooden cranes (two to each boat) that swing in and out from the ships side.

"These boats are sharp at both ends and for speed, stability, and buoyancy in riding seas no boats in the world are their equal.

"They are twenty-four feet in length over all, have seats for five oarsmen, a hold in the second thwart from forward for a mast, a platform at each end for steerman and harpooner, between the two after thwarts set a tub in which is spirally coiled in concentric layers the softest of manila ropes, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, 220 fathoms long, one end of which made fast to an eye spliced in the strap that holds the iron to the pole, the other end hanging loose over the edge of tub as a matter of safety and to fasten a second line on if needed from another boat, if the whale should sound deep enough to take the entire length,...."

Nelson Haley married in 1862 and settled down in the Hawaiian Islands. He engaged in the sandalwood trade and *pulu* business on the island of Hawaii where he lived for many years. He was for some time captain of an inter-island sailing vessel. He died in Alaska in 1900.

The original manuscript of this journal was lent to the Department of Geography by Mrs. M. H. Rothwell, Honolulu, and was typed by students working under the National Youth Administration program. Maps at the end of the volume show the course of the expedition. Two copies are now in the University Library.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING

February 26, 1941

At the beginning of the year the Trustees of the Society decided to make the Centennial of Punahou School the central theme of the annual meeting in February, 1941. With this in mind the committee appointed to arrange for the meeting concluded that an appropriate gesture might be a bronze memorial at the Punahou spring to commemorate that very gracious gift of 1829, when Queen Regent Kaahumanu, with the consent of Hoapili, Liliha and Boki, High Chiefs all, transferred Kapunahou to Hiram Bingham and the first Christian mission to the Sandwich Islands. Trustees of Punahou and of the Historical Society gave formal approval to the plan.

The meeting was held at the spring itself, where a large group of members and friends assembled late in the afternoon. A vigorous winter wind continued all day, sometimes aiding, sometimes hindering the work of Mr. Rust and his gardeners in removing nuts and leaves from adjacent coconut trees. At 4:30 a short business session was held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The report of the nominating committee was adopted without dissent, resulting in the choice of the following: President (to serve for one year), Ralph S. Kuykendall; Trustees (to serve for two years), Thomas W. Ellis, Penrose C. Morris, and J. Tice Phillips. All business was dispensed with, and the program was next in order.

The model for the bronze plaque, draped in an old rose-colored tapa, had been erected temporarily on one of the stone pillars of the pergola. The bronze had been designed and modeled at the James B. Castle School of Manual Arts on Punahou campus under director J. M. Mahoney. The original thought of the committee had been to place it on a rock at the pool, but enthusiasm mounted among the Punahou trustees and a Centennial project has been set on foot to build up rock work in the hollow necessitated by a fill for the roadway, using terraces and spring water for cascades into the pool, and erecting a drinking fountain to operate

at anyone's approach. This last is the special device of Mr. Mahoney. It is to be flanked by the Historical Society bronze on one side and on the other by a corresponding plaque telling the legend of the spring. Both bronzes are to be cast at Punahou Manual Arts School, and students have volunteered labor on the construction.

For the Hawaiian prelude of the program Hawaiian friends rallied to the support of the committee. Mrs. Reis and Mrs. Kau came with inspiration for the King and Chiefs and an authentic old *oli* to ward off for this hour only the usually frequent Manoa showers. Mr. Kahea came with his nose flute and was also inspired to chant at the unveiling of the bronze memorial. The chanting in concert was contributed in Hawaiian by Punahou children who enjoy skilled direction in Things Hawaiian under Mary Kawena Pukui and Jane Lathrop Winne. Older Punahou students contributed readings and songs under Peggy Campbell Hitchcock. Various Punahou officers and helpers made possible the mechanics of the program. To all of these the Historical Society committee has written its sincere thanks. But it is impossible to express, even in reviewing the items of the program, the delight felt by all of us in the unique experience of hearing those primitive sounds of the conch shell horn in summons, *ki-ke*, question and answer, one below seeming to call to the other above on the terrace; the chant of the *oli*, taken now and then by the wind and hurled through the microphone against the wall of Rocky Hill; and the rhythms of the sticks, the pebbles and the big gourd drums doubled and re-doubled in being given by such large groups. It was indeed a privilege to see and to hear.

Ethel M. Damon, Chairman.

PROGRAM OF ANNUAL MEETING

Punahou School, February 26, 1941

HAWAIIAN PRELUDE, HONORING HAWAIIAN CHIEFS

CONCH SHELL SUMMONS.....Jock McIntyre and Jim Wooley
(specially trained by Fred B. Kahea)

INSPIRATIONAL CHANT for this Occasion in Special Honor of the
Alii; Kauikeaouli, the King; Kaahumanu, the Regent; Liliha and Boki
who gave these lands.

.....Keohookalani Maluhi Reis and Malia Kau

FRAGMENTS FROM HAWAIIAN LITERATURE

HE NANI [The Beautiful]. *Kalaau* [stick rhythm]
(as remembered from childhood by Paahana Wiggin)

Translation—

Birds in the air, flowers on the earth,

Trees in the forest, fish in the sea.

.....Second and third grade children.
Punahou Elementary School

A CHANT FOR PELE'S SISTER, HIIAKA. *Iliili* [pebble rhythm]
(from Keahi Luahine's collection)

Description—

Account of some of Pele's activities in Puna.

The goddess is implored to take care of her people, her "rarest flowers".

.....Sixth grade children,
Punahou Elementary School

INTERLUDE—*hano* [nose flute]

.....Cummings Mahoe '41 and Fred B. Kahea

KAAHUMANU, a Chant from the Archives of Lucy Peabody

Translation—

Sacred are the islands, silent the voices to the chief;

Hushed are the lips—quiet dwells:

Refrained and whispered all words.

Hallowed is the sea of plover, no birds are in flight.

One bird alone sounds its note,

It is the sacred one, the chief, Kaahumanu. the alii.

.....Lahilahi Webb

HOLE WAIMEA, from Kapua's Version. *Ipu hula* [gourd drums]

Note—

Originally an *oli* in honor of Kamehameha, the Great, and composed
by some of his *kukini* [swift runners].

.....Sixth grade children, Punahou Elementary School
(specially trained by Pele Pukui)

HAUI KA LANI [Fallen, the chief]

Note—

Translation by Judge Lorrin Andrews. Hawaiian epic of many cantos
composed by Keaulumoku of Napoopoo, Hawaii. It is a prophecy
describing in detail the ascendancy of Kamehameha, the First, and was
uttered before the birth of the great conqueror.

.....Ethel Moseley Damon '01

FROM PUNAHOU'S HISTORICAL DAYS

QUARTER CENTURY CELEBRATION 1866

"School-Day Reminiscences" of Martha A. Chamberlain
Gertrude Storey '23

OAHU COLLEGE JUBILEE 1891

Punahou Boys

Note—

From the addresses of Gen. Samuel Armstrong, Rev. Orramel
 Gulick, and Rev. Thomas Gulick

.....Robert Shipman Thurston, Jr. '41

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY 1916

"Ka Puna Hou" by Ethel M. Damon '01.....Poem

Note—

Introductory lines, giving the three legends of the spring.

.....Roy W. Montrose Graham, Jr. '41

PRESENTATION OF PLAQUE

In Commemoration of the Original Gift of Ka Puna Hou lands by
 Hawaiian Chiefs

.....Ralph S. Kuykendall

President of Hawaiian Historical Society

UNVEILING OF PLAQUE.....Elia Long and Edward Kawanakoa

OLI, by Fred B. Kahea

Translation—

Long life to Hawaii, to the chiefs and all people of the land.

Deep in our hearts is love for parents and chiefs;

Precious as feathers, they are for us to cherish.

ACCEPTANCE ON BEHALF OF THE TRUSTEES OF PUNAHOU SCHOOL

.....Oscar F. Shepard, President of Punahou School

"THE HEAVENS RESOUND", Punahou Song

Note—

Music by Beethoven. Words written in 1846 by Rev. Daniel Dole,
 first president of Punahou.

.....Punahou Senior Choir, directed by Peggy Hitchcock '17

PROGRAM COMMITTEE—

Ethel M. Damon, Kawena Pukui, Jane L. Winne, Ira Berkey

Assisted by Paahana Wiggan, and Pele Pukui

PLAQUE PROJECT—

John Mahoney, Patsy Hilliger, Masaji Furuhashi, E. B. Fink

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

February 26, 1941

To the Members of the
Hawaiian Historical Society:

The year just concluded and the one on which we are about to enter are years of unusual significance for all interested in the history of these islands and especially for the members of this Society. On October 8, 1940, Hawaii completed its first hundred years under a written constitution. In commemoration of the signing of the first written constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, October 8, 1840, the Society issued, as number 21 in its series of Papers, a pamphlet entitled *Constitutions of the Hawaiian Kingdom: a Brief History and Analysis*, the text of which was prepared by the President of the Society.

On October 15, 1940, was observed the centennial of another important historical event, the enactment of the first law providing for a public school system in the Hawaiian Islands. This anniversary was marked by the publication of a book written by Dr. Benjamin O. Wist, Dean of Teachers College, University of Hawaii, *A Century of Public Education in Hawaii, 1840-1940*. This excellent volume presents an interesting account, intended for the general reader, of the development of Hawaii's school system. It is a condensation of the results of many years of research carried on by Dean Wist in this field.

Nineteen forty-one is the centennial year of Punahou School, Hawaii's oldest and best known private preparatory school. The annual meeting of the Historical Society has been planned to fit into and be a part of the general centennial program. The Society thus recognized a very important anniversary, and pays tribute to the splendid school which has grown up from rather humble missionary origins. A valuable permanent result of the centennial observance will be the publication of a full length history of Punahou School, written by Miss Mary C. Alexander and Miss Charlotte Dodge.

The Hawaiian Historical Society was organized on January 11, 1892. A preliminary meeting had been held on December 29, 1891, to consider the expediency of forming such an organization, and at that time a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. It will thus be seen that before the expiration of another twelve months the Society will have completed the first fifty years of its existence. It will be for the Society or its Board of Trustees to determine what, if any, special recognition shall be given to this anniversary. In the present uncertain state of international affairs, in which our country is so much involved, it may not be wise to attempt any elaborate celebration; but it would seem to be possible and desirable to observe the anniversary in some way.

The membership of the Society is slightly smaller than it was a year ago, due in part to the death of several members, some of whom had been long associated with the Society, and in part to the policy of dropping from the roll of members some whose interest in the Society was not sufficient to induce them to make the modest financial contribution called for by membership. The loss has been partially made up by the addition of new members. In view of existing conditions it does not seem expedient to make a campaign for new members; but it is hoped that those who are now members may use their influence to add to our roll others who have an interest in our history and for whom membership in this Society is therefore appropriate.

Before closing this report I wish to commend the service rendered by the officers and Trustees of the Society and by committee members. Special recognition is due to Mr. Ellis, who for a number of years has served most efficiently as Treasurer of the Society. The Program Committee is entitled to our thanks for the fine program which has been prepared for the annual meeting. Special credit is due the members of the Editorial and Printing Committee, whose work the past year has been exceptionally arduous.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. KUYKENDALL,
President.

TREASURER'S REPORT February 23, 1940 to February 21, 1941

Income

Balance in Commercial Account as of February 23, 1940.....	\$ 496.30	
Dues	462.00	
Dues, Kauai Historical Society.....	55.00	
Sale of Reports.....	14.25	
From Savings Account.....	404.12	\$1,431.67

Disbursements

Dues, Business Historical Society.....	10.00	
Dues, California Historical Society.....	10.00	
Dues, Pacific Historical Review.....	4.00	
Dues, Hawaiian Volcano Research Association....	5.00	
Postage, Envelopes and Stationery.....	60.89	
Mellen Associates (Meeting Notices, Meeting Reports).....	47.60	
Bishop Trust Company (Safe Deposit Box).....	3.33	
Hawaiian Printing Co. (450 copies Annual Report)	375.81	
Print Shop (525 copies Constitutions Hawaiian Kingdom).....	276.00	
Foster & Futernick (Binding Periodicals).....	116.75	
Purchase of Books.....	88.56	
Framing Engraving	4.75	1,002.69
Balance in Commercial Account as of February 21, 1941.....		428.98

Endowment Fund

Balance in Savings Account February 23, 1940....	\$ 542.00	
Interest on Savings Account.....	8.82	
Interest on Bonds.....	80.00	
Dividends, von Hamm-Young Stock.....	81.07	
Dividends, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Stock.....	75.00	
	786.89	
Less Transferred to Commercial Account.....	404.12	382.77

Assets

Two \$1000.00 Theo. H. Davies Bonds, par.....	2,000.00	
Seventy-five Shares von Hamm-Young Preferred Stock	1,517.60	
Fifty Shares Pac. Gas & Electric preferred.....	1,506.95	
Cash in Commercial Account.....	428.98	
Cash in Savings Account.....	382.77	\$5,836.30

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. ELLIS,
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:

D. W. ANDERSON.

February 28th, 1941.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN 1940

The past year has been a quiet one in the Hawaiian Historical Society Library. The number using the library has not grown in volume as we had hoped. In fact, the library was used 316 times instead of 317 the count of the previous year. There may be members of the Society who do not realize that use of the library is one of the privileges of membership. It seems too bad to have such a nice library and not have it used more, as the use of the books keeps them in better condition.

Ninety-one books have been added to the Library during the year. Some have been catalogued and put on the shelves ready for use while others are still waiting. The Library of Hawaii offered to purchase Library of Congress catalogue cards to facilitate the work of cataloging our books.

As was promised last year not many of the newspapers needed to be sent to the bindery. There were, however, several of the leather bound books that needed attention as they were breaking at the hinges. Leather is hard to keep in good shape so by having the hinges renewed the backs and boards can be salvaged. Now, we have most of our books bound in buckram which withstands the ravages of insects and weather. The usual reports and continuations were also sent to the bindery.

During the year we had few questions from outside sources. A Sergeant in the Band Section of the Army in Syracuse, N. Y. wanted information about the music of the islands and the language. I asked Thayers to send him a list of Hawaiian records, while I sent him a list of books. A lady in South Carolina wanted data on Kahunaism. I had some of the most pertinent facts copied and sent to her. A young man in Vancouver, B. C. wanted to have a Hawaiian program. He was referred to the Vancouver Public Library which has a file of our reports for information on legends and history. A man in Canada was interested in getting some data about a murder of a Chinese man by some Koreans which happened on the Island of Hawaii in the early

days. After much researching and help from the Archives I found the case, had the facts copied and sent to him, for which he was grateful. So the record goes. The variety and scope of questions asked is difficult to imagine but that is what makes the work so fascinating.

The Historical Society Library received as gifts this year the following books: Bulletins and Occasional papers from the Bishop Museum, all reports from the Territorial Planning Board, reports from different government Departments and the University of Hawaii, Mrs. Frear's new book of verse, *Isle of Dreams*, and 49 volumes of the *Mid-Pacific Magazine*, which Judge Frear bought and had bound for the Society. The Society purchased D'Arcy Northwood's *Familiar Hawaiian Birds*; Blake Clark's *Omai*; *From Cowhide to Golden Fleece* by Underhill, *Hawaiian Life and the Pre-European Period* by Marcia Brown Bishop and Volume 4 of Otto Degener's *Flora Hawaiensis*.

I wish to express the thanks and appreciation of the Society for the gifts and exchanges that have added to our collection.

Respectfully submitted,

VIOLET A. SILVERMAN,
Librarian.

LIST OF MEMBERS
(Corrected to May, 1941)

HONORARY

Howay, Judge F. W. Kuykendall, Professor Ralph S.

LIFE

Ashford, Marguerite K.	Marx, Mrs. Eloise C.
Atherton, Frank C.	Midkiff, Frank E.
Baldwin, Mrs. Emily A.	Phillips, Stephen W.
Beckwith, Martha W.	Robinson, Mark A.
Bishop, E. Faxon	Spaulding, Thomas M.
Cooke, Mrs. Maud B.	Swanzy, Mrs. Juliet J.
Damon, Ethel M.	Von Holt, Mrs. Elizabeth V.
Frear, Walter F.	Westervelt, Andrew C.
Frear, Mrs. Mary Dillingham	Westervelt, Mrs. Caroline C.
Lyman, Mrs. Mary Babcock	Wilcox, Gaylord P.

ANNUAL

Ai, C. K.	Bennett, Mrs. Nora H.
Alexander, Arthur C.	Berkey, Ira F.
Alexander, Mary C.	Billam-Walker, Donald
Allen, Mrs. Betty	Billson, Marcus K.
Anderson, David W.	Bishop, Mrs. Marcia
Anderson, R. Alexander	Bond, B. Howell
Anderson, Robbins B.	Bowen, Mrs. Alice Spalding
Andrews, Arthur L.	Boyer, Frank O.
Angus, Donald	Bradley, Harold W.
Anthony, J. Garner	Brown, Bertha Blomfield
Baker, Ray J.	Brown, Francis H. I.
Balch, John A.	Brown, George I.
Baldwin, Samuel A.	Brown, George I., Jr.
Baldwin, William D.	Brown, Kenneth F.
Beckley, Mrs. Mary C.	Brown, Zadoc W.
Bell, Janet	Bryan, Edwin H., Jr.

- Bryant, Mrs. Caroline G.
 Buck, Peter H.
 Budge, Alexander G.
 Burbank, Mary A.
 Burtnett, Mrs. Orine
 Cades, Milton
 Canavarro, Mrs. Helen
 Carney, Mrs. Eleanor W.
 Carter, A. Hartwell
 Carter, Alfred W.
 Carter, Mrs. Helen S.
 Cartwright, Wm. Edward
 Castle, Alfred L.
 Castle, Dorothy
 Castle, Harold K. L.
 Castle, Mrs. Ida Tenney
 Castro, Antonio D.
 Caum, Edward L.
 Chamberlain, William W.
 Chickering, William H.
 Clark, T. Blake
 Clarke, Mrs. Jane Comstock
 Collins, George M.
 Colson, Warren H.
 Cooke, Mrs. Lilianet L.
 Cooke, Clarence H.
 Cooke, C. Montague
 Cooke, George P.
 Cooke, J. Platt
 Cooke, Mrs. Mary S.
 Cooke, Mrs. Muriel H.
 *Cooke, Richard A.
 Cooke, Thomas E.
 Coulter, J. Wesley
 Cox, Mrs. Catherine E. B.
 Crane, Charles S.
 Crawford, David L.
 Crehore, Mrs. Frances I. C.
 Cross, M. Ermine
 Cullens, George M.
 Cummingsmith, Bro. Charles
 Dahlquist, Mrs. Helen W.
 Damon, Mrs. Gertrude V.
 Damon, Mrs. Julia W.
 Damon, Mary M.
 Denison, George P.
 Dillingham, Walter F.
 Doyle, Mrs. Emma Lyons
 Dunkhase, Mrs. Cordelia B.
 Edwards, Webley
 Elkinton, Mrs. Anna
 Ellis, Thomas W.
 Emory, Kenneth P.
 *Erdman, John P.
 Eshelman, John H.
 Ewart, Arthur F.
 Faye, Hans Peter
 Fernandes, Frank F.
 Fleming, David F.
 Fleming, John L.
 Franckx, Fr. Valentine H.
 Fuller, George G.
 Furer, William C.
 Gantt, Virginia
 Gartley, Mrs. Ada J.
 *Garvie, James A.
 George, William H.
 Gibson, Henry L.
 *Gibson, Thomas H.
 Goodale, Mrs. Emma Whitney
 Green, Caroline P.
 Greene, Ernest W.
 Gregory, Herbert E.
 Gulick, Sidney L.
 Halford, Francis J.
 Hall, Charlotte V.

* Deceased 1940-1941.

- Hamilton, John A.
 Handy, Edward S. C.
 Harrison, Fred
 Hart, Henry H.
 Hemenway, Charles R.
 Hite, Charles M.
 Hodgson, Joseph V.
 Holstein, H. Lincoln
 Holt, Mrs. Henrietta D.
 Hooley, Osborne E.
 Houston, Victor S. K.
 Howell, Hugh
 Humme, Charles W.
 Hunnewell, James M.
 Hunter, Charles H.
 Henry E. Huntington
 Library and Art Gallery
 Jacobs, Gaskell S.
 Johnson, Jennie
 Jones, Maude
 Judd, Albert F., III
 Judd, Bernice
 Judd, Henry P.
 Judd, Lawrence M.
 Judd, Sophie
 Kai, Mrs. Margaret W.
 Kamehameha School for Girls
 Katsuki, Ichitaro
 Kawanakoa, Princess David
 Keawe, Arthur
 Keller, Arthur R.
 Kemp, Samuel B.
 Kenn, Charles
 Kimball, George P.
 King, Samuel W.
 King, Wm. H. D.
 Kluegel, Henry A.
 Konze, Fr. Sebastian
 Kopa, George C.
 Krauss, Noel L. H.
 Langton-Boyle, Mrs. E. A.
 Larsen, Nils Paul
 Lecker, George T.
 Lee, Peter A.
 Lee, Shao Chang
 Leebrick, Karl C.
 Lewis, Abraham, Jr.
 Lind, Andrew W.
 Littell, Bishop S. H.
 Lowrey, Frederick J.
 Lowrey, Mrs. Ida I.
 Lucas, Mrs. Clarinda Low
 Luquiens, Huc-M.
 Lyman, Levi C.
 MacIntyre, Janet L.
 *McCandless, Lincoln L.
 McCandless, Mrs. Elizabeth
 McClellan, Edwin North
 *McKay, William
 McWayne, Charles A.
 Madden, Mrs. Wilma
 Maier, Mrs. Martha M.
 Marx, Benjamin L.
 Massee, Edward K.
 Mist, Herbert W. M.
 Molyneaux, Mrs. Jane K.
 Mori, Iga
 Morris, Penrose C.
 Moses, Alphonse L.
 Newman, Margaret
 Nickerson, Thomas
 Nowell, Allen M.
 Nye, Henry Atkinson
 Olson, Gunder E.
 Palmer, Harold S.
 Parke, Annie H.

* Deceased 1940-1941.

- Parsons, Charles F.
 Perry, Antonio
 Phillips, J. Tice
 Pinkerton, Mrs. Marian C.
 Pratt, Helen G.
 Potter, George C.
 Pukui, Mrs. Mary
 Rawlins, Millie F.
 Restarick, Mrs. May L.
 Rice, Mrs. Elizabeth C.
 Richards, Mrs. Mary A.
 Robertson, Mrs. Ululani
 Robinson, J. Lawrence P.
 Rohrig, Hermann
 Ross, Mrs. Bernice A.
 Sakamaki, Shunzo
 Satterthwaite, Ann Y.
 Schaefer, Gustave E.
 Sellander, William H.
 Sevier, Randolph
 Silverman, Mrs. Violet A.
 Sinclair, Gregg M.
 Sinclair, Miriam
 Slaten, Arthur W.
 Smith, Arthur G.
 Snow, Mrs. Mary R.
 Soares, Oliver P.
 Soga, Yasutaro
 Soper, William H.
 Sousa, Esther F.
 Spaulding, Irwin
 Spalding, Mrs. Alice C.
 Spencer, Robert R.
 Steadman, Alva E.
 Stokes, John F. G.
 Tenney, Wilhelmina
 Thayer, Mrs. Rhoda G.
 Thayer, Wade Warren
 Thomas, Herbert N.
 Thurston, Lorrin P.
 Titcomb, Margaret
 Tracy, Clifton H.
 Uecke, Claire H.
 Von Holt, Mrs. Ida E.
 Walker, Margaret J.
 Warinner, Emily V.
 Warinner, John M.
 Watanabe, Shichiro
 Waterhouse, George S.
 Waterhouse, John
 Waterhouse, John T.
 Webb, Mrs. E. Lahilahi
 Wells, Briant H.
 White, Mrs. Mary E.
 Wilder, Mrs. Lillian
 Williams, J. N. S.
 Winne, Jane L.
 Winne, Mary P.
 Withington, Mrs. Antoinette
 Wodehouse, Ernest H.
 Young, John Mason

KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A Branch of the Hawaiian Historical Society
(Compiled February 4, 1941)

 OFFICERS

President.....ERIC A. KNUDSEN
 Vice-President.....LYLE A. DICKEY
 Secretary-Treasurer.....MISS ELSIE H. WILCOX

LIST OF MEMBERS

HONORARY

Alexander, Arthur C.	Emory, Kenneth P.
Buck, Dr. Peter H.	Gregory, Dr. Herbert E.
Buck, Mrs. Margaret	Kuykendall, Prof. Ralph S.
Damon, Miss Ethel M.	Leebrick, Dr. Karl C.

ANNUAL

Ahrens, Conrad W.	Glaisyer, Mrs. A. R.
Ahrens, Mrs. Dorothy S.	Grote, Mrs. Louise
Alexander, William P.	Henderson, Benjamin B.
Alexander, Mrs. Alice B.	Hobby, William R.
Bakeman, Alice A.	Hobby, Mrs. Eleanor C.
Broadbent, Edward H. W.	Hofgaard, Mrs. Marie M.
Broadbent, Mrs. Marie	Hofgaard, Didrik C.
Chang, Mrs. Nora	Hogg, Mrs. Isabelle J.
Corstorphine, James B.	Isenberg, Mrs. Dora R.
Crawford, Frank	Jordan, Charlotte K.
Crawford, Mrs. Mary	Knudsen, Eric A.
Dickey, Lyle A.	Knudsen, Mrs. Eric A.
Dole, Charles S.	Lai, Mrs. Carlotta S.
Glaisyer, Dr. A. R.	Lyman, Mrs. Helen L.

Marcallino, Mrs. Mina M.
 McIntyre, Katherine M.
 Moir, Hector McD.
 Moir, Mrs. Alexandra K.
 Moore, Walter C.
 Plews, John C.
 Plews, Mrs. Edith J.
 Rice, Charles A.
 Rice, Philip L.
 Rice, Mrs. Flora
 Rice, William Henry
 *Stewart, William N.
 Stewart, Mrs. Julia
 Swan, Edward S.

Swan, Mrs. Ruth
 Taylor, Mrs. Clarice B.
 Troeller, Mrs. Edith S.
 Waterhouse, Dr. A. Herbert
 Waterhouse, Mrs. Mabel P.
 Wedemeyer, Mrs. Henrietta M.
 Wedemeyer, Henry C.
 Wedemeyer, Mrs. Alice
 Welch, Dwight O.
 Wilcox, Mrs. Anna C.
 Wilcox, Elsie H.
 Wilcox, Mabel I.
 Withington, Rev. F. B.

* Deceased 1940-1941.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTHORS

1. Papers should be in a form suitable for publication and complete when communicated to the Society.
2. Copy should be typewritten, lines double-spaced, and on only one side of the sheet. Use good paper of letter size, approximately $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches.
3. Leave margins as follows: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top and on the left side, 1 inch at the bottom and on the right side.
4. If possible keep the number of lines on each sheet the same. This is a convenience to the printer in estimating the length of the article when printed.
5. Pages should be numbered consecutively, but, if necessary, additional pages may be inserted; in such case, note on the bottom margin of the page after which the insert is to be placed, the number of pages to be inserted, as, Insert 8a-8c, and then number the pages to be inserted, 8a, 8b, 8c.
6. Short inserts may be pasted (not pinned) to the pages in which they are to be inserted, with the place of insertion clearly marked.
7. Fasten the sheets of a manuscript by clips or pins. Do not sew or tie them together, as they are likely to be torn.
8. References should be given, in footnotes, for all quotations and for important statements, especially when based on original sources or on newly discovered, little used, rare, or doubtful authority.
9. For every footnote there must be a key number placed above the line directly *after* the portion of the text to which it applies. A footnote may be placed either (1) directly below the line in which the key number appears and separated from the text by lines drawn across the page, or (2) at the bottom of the page and separated from the text by a line ten or more spaces long measured from the left margin.
10. Number footnotes consecutively throughout the entire article.
11. Hawaiian words which have not become well Anglicised, names of ships, newspapers, periodicals, and titles of printed

books should be italicised (i.e. underlined in manuscript), and not put in capital letters or inside quotation marks.

12. The Society reserves the right to reject manuscripts which are not in suitable condition for publication, and to request authors to make necessary revisions.

EXAMPLES OF FOOTNOTES IN APPROVED FORM

¹ Peter H. Buck, *Vikings of the Sunrise* (New York, 1938), p. 256.

² Charles A. and Mary R. Beard, *The Rise of American Civilization* (New York, 1927) II, 614.

³ Richard W. Van Alstyne, "Great Britain, the United States, and Hawaiian Independence, 1850-1855," *Pacific Historical Review*, IV (March, 1935), 21.

⁴ W. F. Frear, quoted in *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, April 15, 1916.

⁵ *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, Feb. 3, 1859.

⁶ F. W. Hutchison to Parker Makee, Oct. 2, 1868, Interior Department Letterbook 8, Archives of Hawaii.

⁷ Privy Council Record, III, 803 (Aug. 30, 1850).

